

Our Island Contemporaries

Hilo "Pep"

Why can't we get some of the Hilo "pep" injected into our local courts? Hilo apparently doesn't believe in letting justice cool her heels in the corridors of the courts of law. Trials in that town are expeditious and results come quickly. Last week all the supervisors were tried and convicted in two days. This week the famous Warren case was disposed of with equal expedition. Thursday Supervisor Cabrinha was tried. The jury disagreed. Yesterday he was tried again, and convicted, all in one day. It might be well for the Honolulu judges and lawyers to run down and breathe the air of Hilo for a day or so.

Social Welfare On Plantations

The move of the sugar planters to institute a system of social welfare on the island plantations is gratifying indeed to the community at large. It is a harbinger of a new era; proof that the planters, like all other industrial leaders, are alive to the changing ideals that have had their birth in the new conditions arising from the war.

With evidence on every hand of the dawn of a new civilization, manifested in the growing interest of capital in the welfare of the working class, in an earnest desire to promote a higher standard of working and living conditions, the conviction is borne home that the war, despite the stupendous cost involved in lives and money, will prove a lasting benefit to the world.

It has opened the eyes of men to things that were viewed as utopian, as belonging to another age, as impracticable in application.

Despite a sporadic outburst on the part of labor it cannot be denied that the employer has become more altruistic, more considerate of those who live by the sweat of their brow and the toil of their hands.

The decision of the Hawaii sugar planters should have far-reaching effects, not this year, perhaps, but surely in the not distant future. It is an indication of the realization of a mutual interdependency.

Without the power of capital, backed by the energy and capability to put into execution the forces that spell progress and development, labor would be chained and bound, enmeshed in stagnation; on the other hand, without the laborers to assist in production and transportation, it would be impossible for industrial giants to attain the pinnacle of success.

It goes without saying that the planters are wise now in grasping the trend of thought, of sensing the significance of the momentous sociological changes that seemingly will lay the foundation for a new order of society.

The planters, too, are to be commended for their steps which will rear up a new fabric between the dominant industry of the islands and the field workers, whose co-operation along intelligent lines can be made a powerful factor for efficiency and increased production.

None can gainsay that it is not a move in the right direction. It may at the beginning tend to cut down profits, but in the long run it will prove a paying investment.

If properly directed the movement should gradually make for a higher standard of intelligence among our labor; it should tend to improve the physical status of the workers; it will tend to bring about stability among this class by making them more satisfied in general with life, by providing them with the little things that make for contentment.

Such a humanitarian spirit will counteract the impression gaining foothold that the laborer is held as a mere automaton, to grind out his daily schedule, at the beck and call of lunas who frequently hold the plantation animals in greater esteem than the human element. Injection of this personal equation into the otherwise sordid, dreary, monotonous existence of these men and their families cannot fail to result in a general improvement, in a more elevating environment in the plantation camps.

The adoption of the social welfare principle means an easing of the burden that has weighed down the shoulders of the worker; it should give him a new freedom and fill his heart with a new energy.

The action of the planters is a true appreciation of the trend toward moral, political and economic uplift. It is an exemplification that the intellectual forces of mankind are in the period of reconstruction to give more attention to the welfare of their less favored fellows. It is an expression of the higher morality of the new age on which we are entering.

When in full process it will mean sunshine for the workers. It cannot fail of success because it is humanitarian.—Star-Bulletin.

When Milady Votes

It is not too early for the woman of Hawaii to begin to size up the political situation and pick out their candidates for political office, for in all probability they will have the opportunity of voting at the next election. That means that they will vote in the municipal and county elections of next June. So they had better start in picking out their voting costumes.

From present indications the coming legislature will enfranchise the women. So far as can be learned, there is no opposition to giving them the vote. Congress has already authorized the legislature to enact a law enfranchising the women, or referring the matter, if it sees fit, to a referendum vote of the people.

It is not probable that the latter course will be pursued, as there is no

Entered Of Record

Deeds
D S KELIHANANUI & WF to Lanai Co. Ltd, Ap 3 of R P 669 Kul Kau-nolu, Lanai, Jan 24, 1919. \$275.
ESTHER K REUTER & HSB to M Lee Yun Ha, int in Gr 3176 hui land, Paakuku, Maui, Jan 18, 1919. \$600.

HENRY WATERHOUSE TRUST CO LTD to Bank of Maui, Ltd, Lots 16 & 17, Fruitvale Tract, Honolulu, Jan 17, 1919. \$357.35.

REBECCA NICHOLAS & HSB to Guy S Goodness, 1/4 int in pc land, Market St, Wailuku, Maui, Jan 28, 1919. \$1.

FRANCISCO J VASCONCELLOS to R A Wadsworth, 3 pcs land, Wailuku, Maui, Jan 28, 1919. \$1700.

HUGH HOWELL COMR to Eugene Murphy, 1st in Lot 2 of Kul 3199 Vineyard St, Wailuku, Maui, Jan 25, 1919. \$1500.

EUGENE MURPHY & WF to Charles D Lufkin por Kul 3399 Vineyard St, Honolulu, Jan 27, 1919. \$1700.

HUGH HOWELL COMR to W A McKay por Kul 3399 Main St, Wailuku, Maui, Jan 25, 1919. \$1350.

HUGH HOWELL COMR to A Pombo por Kul 3399 Vineyard St, Wailuku, Maui, Jan 25, 1919. \$4905.

D C LINDSAY & WF to S Yumura, 26,417 sq ft of Kul 2432 & int in leasehold, Halaula, Wailuku, Maui, Dec 7, 1919. \$700.

KALUNA et al., to S. K. Kekoaui, int in R. P. 2565 Poniohaua 1, Molokai, Jan. 20, 1919. \$100 and love.
ALBERT KEALAKAA to Lanai Co., Ltd., pcs. land, Lanai, Jan. 10, 1919. \$285.

HELEN KAHALE & HSB. (E.) to Antonia F. Asue, Lot 61—7 80-100 A land, Waiolihi-Koeka, Kula, Maui, Jan. 24, 1919. \$1000.

PAUELUA KANUI & HSB. to Leong Chun R. P. 5989 Kul. 4278 Aps. 1 & 2 & 3 Waipukua, Waihee, Maui, Jan. 20, 1919, 10 yrs. at \$70 per annum.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN GARAGE LTD., with I. Takahashi, to sell for \$282.25, Chevrolet Automobile, Maui, Dec. 26, 1918. \$200.

SCHUMAN CARRIAGE CO., LTD., with Ishikawa to sell for \$825 Oakland Automobile, Maui, Jan. 13, 1919. \$250.

Assignment of Lease
WILLIAM SEARBY & WF. to F. F. Baldwin, instrument dated April 12, 1912 in Book 373 Page 32, Dec. 6, 1918. \$7500.

Releases
JAMES MEHEULA to Kealakaa, pcs. land Lanai, Jan. 10, 1918. \$773.

BALDWIN NATIONAL BANK OF KAHULUI to Domingo Coelho, pc land, Wailuku, Maui. \$1200. Jan 24, 1919.

C D LUFKIN. Tr to W A McKay et al, various pcs land, Oahu & Maui, Jan 28, 1919. \$2000.

Mortgages
DOMINGO COELHO & WF to Bank of Maui, Ltd, 33-1000 A land, Vineyard St, Wailuku, Maui, Jan 29. \$400.

WILLIAM A MCKAY et al to Bank of Maui, Ltd, various pcs land, Oahu & Maui, Jan 28, 1919. \$4400.

BORN

BARTER—In the Kapiolani Maternity Home, Honolulu, January 22, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Everett Barter, of Wahiawa, Oahu, a daughter—Margaret Elaine.

doubt as to the general sentiment in Hawaii. As practically everybody wants the women to have the vote, there is no reason for putting the Territory to the expense of an election to decide the matter. All that is necessary is for the legislature to pass a bill. The Governor has already said that he will sign it.

In order that women may vote at the coming election, it is essential that the bill be introduced and passed early in the session. For, under the present laws, all voters must have their names on the Great Register. It will take a lot of time and much work to register the women of the Territory. But if the bill is passed early in the session, it can be done.

The enfranchisement of the women will unquestionably have a good effect on politics in Hawaii. The women have always exhibited great interest in politics, and it must be said that their interest has generally been more intelligent than that shown by the men.

Politics will, it is probable, be considerably cleaner when the women vote than it is now. This has been the experience in such states as have given the vote to women. It should be even more the case in Hawaii, where the Hawaiian women have a keener interest in politics than have their white sisters of the mainland.

The women couldn't possibly do worse with the vote than the men have, if they tried. The male element of the population of these Islands certainly has no reason for patting itself on the back because of its political acumen. All we need to do to realize that is to consider some of the men elected to public office. If the women don't get rid of some of the deadwood, it will be surprising.

It behooves some of our politicians to mend their ways and mix a little common sense with their arguments. They may be able to boomalimali the men, as they have been doing these many years, but they can't get by with that stuff when the women wield the pencil in the voting booths. In the past the main argument of an office seeker has been what he was going to do. In the future he's liable to be asked what he has done. Campaign promises will have to be coined into results if those making them hope to stay long in the political arena.—Advertiser.

Maui Red Cross Work

Statement
of cash contributions for month of January, 1919.

January 2.
Sale of gauze to Kula Sanitarium \$ 54.57

January 4.
Maui Agricultural Co. 600.00
January contribution

January 8.
Mrs. W. L. Decoto, cash. 2.00

January 13.
Mrs. W. J. Cooper, Maui Red Cross Shop 2,026.07

January 13.
Wailuku Hardware & Grocery Co., sale of fruit from Chas. Cockett 1.10

from J. B. Abrew 6.00

January 18.
Kahakaula, cash 1.00

Victor, cash 1.00

Yoshino, cash 1.00

Ogata, cash 1.00

Tomikas 1.00

Kaneko, cash 1.00

January 22.
William and Mary Alexander Parsonage School, children, cash 2.69

Mrs. W. L. Decoto, cash. 4.00

Mrs. A. H. Lindsey, 2 War Savings Stamps

January 25.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., January contribution 250.00

January 29.
Wailuku Sugar Co., November and December contributions 333.38

Maui's share, Red Cross Membership Drive 1,823.75

Dues from Pledge Cards 1,190.75

January 30.
Total \$ 6,300.31

Jan. 1, balance on hand 6,804.41

Total \$13,104.72

Total Disb't. for month 1,514.33

Feb. 1, balance on hand \$11,590.39

Junior Red Cross Report For the Months of December and January

The following articles have been made by the school children of Maui in two months' time:

December—
130 Pillows

87 Pillow slips

19 Knitted garments

335 Layette articles

970 Scrap books

Total 1542 articles valued at \$796.44

January—
199 Pillows

116 Pillow slips

48 Wash cloths

37 Knitted garments

345 Layette articles

Total 745 articles valued at \$392.78.

Reviving Industry
Big Problem In Ravished Belgium

BRUSSELS, Dec. 25—(Associated Press)—Thus far it has been impossible to estimate the extent of damage caused in Belgium by the Germans or to fix, even approximately, the amount of indemnity which Belgium will demand from Germany.

In the majority of the factories which the Belgians were allowed to operate during German occupation, the plant remains, but everywhere all stocks of raw material have been entirely removed.

In the other factories, which the Belgians were not allowed to operate there was a systematic removal of all the machinery which was dismantled and sent to Germany. The names of the German manufacturers to whom the machinery was shipped have been ascertained.

Belgian industrial circles seem to be divided whether to attempt to recover the stolen machinery from Germany, now necessarily worn, or to buy new machines abroad and to make the Germans pay for it.

The Belgian coal fields in the regions of Mons, Charleroi and Liege were operated by the Germans who used Belgian coal as currency to obtain from Holland provisions, cattle and horses. Thus, while the Belgian population suffered from cold, coal rose in price to 400 or 500 francs a ton and Belgians witnessed the spectacle of workmen weakened by privations forced to drag heavy carts loaded with coal, taking the place of the horses which the Germans had stolen.

The industrial region of Charleroi suffered heavily at the hands of the Germans who destroyed the machines which they did not take away and removed all material of which they could not make use. A great amount of work will be necessary to clear up the wreckage and even if the stolen machinery or its equivalent is obtained it will be impossible to resume production before the middle of next year.

Nothing now remains of the establishment Thy-le-Chateau which annually turned out about 200,000 tons of steel. Sixty coke furnaces, four blast furnaces, four 20-ton converters and six sets of flattening machines have been destroyed or sent beyond the Rhine.

Some of the steam engines were blown up and blast furnaces were destroyed by cutting down the supporting columns. The damage there amounts to several millions of francs.

It would be easier to enumerate what the Germans have left than to describe the ruin they have caused.

EUROPEANS PREJUDICED AGAINST ARMY MULES

LONDON, Dec. 30—(Associated Press)—Owing to lack of ships to bring them to England, 100,000 horses and mules of the British army in the eastern theaters of the war are to be sold to the Arabs or destroyed.

That announcement has been made by Major-General Sir W. H. Birkbeck, Director of Remounts. He had also stated that, of the British army's total of 750,000 horses in Europe, a large number of which were purchased in the United States—only those that are sound and under twelve years old will be shipped here.

About 125,000 war horses are to be brought to England, and Belgium is to have 50,000 for reconstructional work. General Birkbeck said: "We want to distribute them all over the country by big sales, in cities up to 100 animals, and to smaller towns up to twenty-five. There is an unaccountable prejudice against mules in this country. At present we have in England about 10,000 mules many of which we want to sell, but people don't seem inclined to buy them. The mule is an economical animal which does not eat so much as a horse, and for every horse that goes sick, less than half a mule is sick."

EUREKA, Cal., February 1—(By Associated Press) Court action which grew out of a domestic quarrel over distribution of property has just been concluded here in a most unexpected manner. The parties to the suit and the principal witness came to Eureka from an isolated district where no cases of influenza had been reported. While the trial was being held here the principals and the most important witness became ill with the influenza and died within a few days of each other.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION

Wholesale Only.

Week ending February 3, 1919.

Small Consumers Cannot Buy at these Prices

Island butter, lb.		Fruit	
Eggs, select doz. . . . .	.75	Bananas, Chinese, lb.	None
Eggs, No. 1, doz.	None	Bananas, Cooking bunch.	1.25
Eggs, Duck, doz. . . . .	.55	Figs, 100	1.00
Young Roosters, lb. . . . .	.60	Grapes, Isabella, lb. . . . .	.05 to .09
Hens, lb. . . . .	.50	Limes, 100 . . . . .	.60 to .70
Turkeys, lb.	None	Pineapples, cwt.	2.25 to 2.35
Ducks, Musc. lb. . . . .	.35	Papayas, lb. . . . .	.02 1/4 to .02 1/2
Ducks, Peking, lb. . . . .	.35	Strawberries, bskt. . . . .	.20 to .25
Ducks, Haw. doz.	None	Livestock	
Vegetables		Cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are slaughtered and paid for on a dressed weight basis.	
Beans, string green, lb. . . . .	.05	Hogs, up to 150 lbs. . . . .	.23 to .24
Beans, Lima in pod	None	Dressed Meats	
Beans, Maui red, cwt.	7.00 to 7.50	Beef lb. . . . .	.15 1/4 to .16 1/4
Beans, Calico, cwt.	7.50 to 8.00	Veal, lb.	None
Beans, sm. white cwt.	9.00	Mutton, lb.	None
Beans, lg., white, cwt.	6.50	Pork, lb. . . . .	.17 to .30
Beets, doz., bunches . . . . .	.40	Hides, Wet Salted	
Peas, dry ls. cwt.	None	Steer, No. 1, lb. . . . .	.19
Carrots, doz., bunches . . . . .	.40	Steer, No. 2, lb. . . . .	.16
Cabbage, cwt.	4.00 to 5.00	Steer, hair slip, lb. . . . .	.07
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	None	Kips, lb. . . . .	.10
Corn, Haw. sm. yel. ton	74.00	Goat, white . . . . .	.30 to .40
Corn, Haw. lg. yel. ton	None	Feed	
Peanuts, lg. lb. . . . .	.08	Corn sm. yel. ton	None
Peanuts, sm. lb. . . . .	.09	Corn, lg. yel. ton	75.00
Green peppers, bell, lb. . . . .	.06	Corn, cracked, ton	85.00
Green peppers, chili, lb. . . . .	.05	Bran, ton	60.00
Pot. Is. Irish, cwt.	None	Barley, ton	62.00
Pot. sweet white, cwt.	1.30	Scratch food, ton	90.00
Pot. sweet red, cwt.	1.50	Oats, ton	70.00
Taro, cwt.	2.25 to 2.50	Middling, ton	65.00
Taro, bunch . . . . .	.15	Wheat, ton	97.50
Tomatoes, lb. . . . .	.08 to .09	Hay, wheat, ton	55.00
Green, peas, lb. . . . .	.15	Hay Alfalfa, ton	45.00
Cucumbers, doz. . . . .	.40 to .80		
Pumpkins, lb. . . . .	.01 1/4 to .01 1/2		

HELP!

We are way short on that ton of old brass that we are collecting, the proceeds of which go to the Red Cross

Please send in your donations

Telephone Nos. 165 and 201.

Salvage Department

Kahului